pilelty of the Narrative-His Career from Boykood to the Close of the War.

The first volume of Gen. Grant's book is now completed, and much of the second volume is in the hands of his publishers, Mesars Charles I. Webster & Co. of this city. In large type the first volume makes about 500 pages, For its frontispiece it has a steel portrait engraved from a dagmerrectype taken at Bethel. in Ohio, in 1843, when Gen, Grant was just arrived at manhood. The great soldier told the publishers that he paid the price of chapping twenty cords of wood for it.
In those days it took three minutes complete the taking of a daguerrectype, and the photographer cautioned him not to wink during the operation-a caution that he was obliged to disregard. Besides a great number of maps, plans, and reproductions of manuscript documents, the volume contains an etching by W. E. Marshall of Gon, Grant's birthpiace in Point Pleasant, Ohio. The Commercial Adertiser of yesterday afternoon contained some extracts from the first volume. The book is in the form of an autobiography. Nothing illustrates the simplicity of the work better than the dedication, which is as follows: These volumes are dedicated to the American soldier

Here is how he describes Gen. Leo's sur-

I found Gen, Lee had been brought into our lines and conducted to a house belonging to a Mr. Melecan, and was there with one of his staffolicers waiting my arrival. The head of his column was occupying at hill, a portion of which was an appie orchard, across the little railey from the Court House. Sharidan's forces sere drawn up in time of battle on the crest of the hill on the south side of the same valley.

Before stating what took place between Gen. Lee and myself. I will give all there is of the narrative of ten. Lee and the famous appie tree. Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which are told until they are believed. The war of the rebellion was fruitful in the same way. The story of the appie tree is one of these fictions with a slight foundation of fact. As I have said, there was an appie corchard on the side of the nill occupied by the Confederate forces. Running diagonality up the hill was a wagon road which at one point ran very near one of the trees, so that the wheels on that side had cut off the roots of the tree, which made a hittle embankment.

Gen. Blabecok reported to me that when he first met Gen. Lee he was sitting upon this embankment. Gen. Blabecok reported to me that when he first met Gen. Lee he was sitting upon this embankment. It was then that Lee was conducted into the house where I first met him. And hown Gen. Lee in the old army, and had served with him in the Mexican war, but did not suppose, owing to the difference in our gas and rank, that he would probably remember me; while I would remember him more distinctly because he was the oblief engineer on the worst five the was the oblief anginer of the was taking place, and consequently was in rough garb, and I believe, without a morning. I had not expected the result as soon that then was taking place, and consequently was in rough garb, and I believe, without a morning large and the was the admit of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. When I was to he was dressed in full interest him and of near the fell inwardly giad that the e

His book begins with his account of his anstry, followed by his own birth and boyhood, troops in Washington at the close of the war, at which point the story ends. As to his family. be says it " is American and has been for generations, in all its branches, direct and col-lateral," Matthew Grant, the founder of it in America, landed in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. The General is of the eighth generation from Matthew. In the generation fifth in descent from Matthew, Noah and Solomon Grant were soldiers, commissioned under the British Indian war in 1756. The General's grandfather, also named Noah, joined the Continenta army in the Revolutionary war as a member of a Connecticut company. He served throughout the war, being present at Bunker Hill, and did not get his discharge until after the fall of Yorktown. "He must have been on furlough part of the time." the General writes, "for he married in Connecticut during the war, had two children, and was a widower at the close." Here is one of his stories of his boyhood:

Here is one of his stories of his boyhood:

There was a Mr. Raiston living within a few miles of the village, who owned a colt which I way much wanted. My father had offered \$20 for it, but Raiston wanted \$25. I was so anxious to have the coit that after the owner left legged to be allowed to take him at the price demanded. My father yielded but said \$20 was all the horse was worth, and told me to offer that price if it was not accepted I was to offer \$22.50, and if that would not get him, to give the \$25. I at once mounted a horse and went for the coit. When I got to Mr. Raiston's house I said to him: Papa says I may offer you \$20 for the coit, but if you won't take that I am to offer \$22.50, and if you won't take that I am to offer \$22.50. It would not require a Connecticut man to guess the price finally agreed upon. This story is nearly true. I certainly showed very plainly that I had come for the coit and meant to have him. I could not have been over years to have him. I could not have been over years old, when he went blind, and I sold him for \$20.

Thus the General tells of the modest begin-

Thus the General tells of the modest begin-

soid him for \$20.

Thus the General tells of the modest beginality of his career as a soldier:

My lather received a letter from the Hon. Thomas Morris then United States Senator from Ohio. When he read it he said to me:

Uysses: I believe you are going to receive the appointment." What appointment?" I have applied for its appointment. What appointment? I laquired. To weat Point: I have applied for its But I won't go." I said. He said he thought I would and I thought so, too. If he did. I really had no obsection to going to West Point, except that I had a very existed idea of the result man its necessary to get through. I did not believe I possessed them, and to be believe I possessed them, and the suitements necessary to get through it did not bear the idea of failing. During my first year's encampment Gen. Scott with his commanding figure, his quite colossal size, and showy uniform. I thought him the finest specimen of manhood my eyes had everbebeld, and the most to be envied. I could have resemble him in appearance, but I believe I did have a presentiment for a moment that some day I should occupy his base on review, although I had no intention them of remaining in the army. But my effective in a horse trade ten years before, and the ridicule it caused me, were too fresh in my mind for me to communicate this resentiment to even my most infimate chum, he next summer Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States, visited West Point and reviewed the cadets. But he did not impress most the commandant of cadets, as the two men had to be envised by the nation. I was impacted to get on my uniform and see how it caded, besides probably wanting my old echolimates, particularly the girls, to see me it. But the conceil was knocked out of me by two little circumstances that happened soon after the arrival of the ciothes, and which gave should be a subjected from the proper of the city, imaging that every one was looking at me with a feeling that every one was looking at me with a feeling that every one was looki

gallows—that's what suspenders were called then—and a shirt that had not seen a wash tub for weeks, turned to me and gried out: "Sol-dier, will you work? No, sir-se, I'll sell my shirt first." The horse trade and its dire con-sequences were recalled to mind.

Of the manner in which he became connected with the war of the rebellion he has much to say. These are some of the extracts relating to that subject:

to that subject:

I saw a good deal of Gen. Taylor during my service with the State. On one occasion he said to me that I ought to go into the United States service. I told him I intended to do so if there was a war. He spoke of his acquaintance with the public men of the State, and said he could get them to recommend me for a position, and that he would do all he could for me. I declined to receive endorsements for permission to fight for my country.

That was many years before the war, but serves to show the man and his instincts. In

serves to show the man and his instincts. In 1861, when he determined that he owed the nation the benefit of his training and experience. he wrote the following letter to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas at Washington, from his home in Galena. It is dated May 24, 1861:

lena. It is dated May 24, 1861:

San: Having served for fifteen years in the regular army, including four years at west Point, and feeling it the duty of every one who has been educated at the Government expense to offer their services for the support of that Government, I have the honor, very respectfully, to tender my services until the close of the war in such canacity as may be offered. I would say, in view of my present age and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a regiment, if the President, in his judgment, should see fit to intrust one to me.

Since the first call of the President I have been serving on the staff of the Governor of this State, rendering such aid as I could in the organization of our State militia, and sm. sm. still engaged in that capacity. A letter addressed to me at Springfield, Illinois, will reach me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U.S. Grant.

This lotter seems not to base been considered.

This letter seems not to have been considered of sufficient consequence to deserve an answer. Gen., Grant next tells of the Intense excitement the bombardment of Sumter created in Galena, where he was living at the time. Business came to an end, and the citizens gathered in mass meeting. Although comparatively a stranger, he was called upon to preside at the meeting, presumably because he had been that were held in every city and town in the Northern States, and which were followed by the formation of troops. Nothing in the book possesses greater interest than the General's confession that even he felt disturbed and fear ful when he got his first new taste of war. In speaking of his first battle in the rebellion, h

BRYS: A FRANK CONFESSION OF FRIGHT. As soon as the enemy saw us they decamped as fast as their horses would carry them. We halted at night on the road, and proceeded the next morning at an early hour. Harris had been encamped in a creek bottom for the sake of being near water. The hills on either side of the creek extend to a considerable height, possibly more than 100 feet. As we approached the brow of the hill from which it was expected we could see Harris's camp, and possibly find his men ready formed to meet us, my heart kept getting higher and higher, until it felt to me as though it was in my throat. I would have given anything then to have been back in Illinois, but I had not the moral courage to hait and consider what to do; I kept right on. When we reached a point from which the valley below was in full view I halted. The place where Harris had been encamped a few days before was still there, and the marks of a recent encampment were pishely visible, but the troops were gone. My heart resumed its place. It occurred to me at once that Harris had been as much afraid of me as I had been of him. This was a view of the question I had never taken before; but it was one I never forgot afterward. From that event to the close of the war I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enomy.

Here is another early experience:

At the battle of Belmont, fearing that the enemy we had seen crossing the river below might be coming upon us unawares. I rode out in the field to our front—still entirely alone—to observe whether the enemy was passing. The field was grown up with corn so tall and thick as to cut off the view of even a person on horseback, except directly along the rows. Even in that direction, owing to the overhanging blades of corn, the view was not extensive. I had not gone more than a few hundred yards when I saw a body of troops marching past me, not fifty yards away. I looked at them for a moment and then turned my horse toward the river and started back, first in a walk, and when I thought myself concealed from the view of the enemy, as fast as my horse could carry me.

when I thought myseif concealed from the view of the enemy, as fast as my horse could carry me.

The cornfield in front of our transports terminated at the edge of a dense forest. Before I got back the enemy had entered this forest, and had opened a brisk fire upon the boats. Our men, with the exception of details that had gone to the front after the wounded, were now either aboard the transports or very near them. Those who were not on board soon got there, and the boats pushed off. I was the only man of the national army between the rebois and our transports. The Captain of a boat that had just pushed out, but had not started, recognized me and ordered the engine net to start the engine. He then had a plank run out for me. My horse seemed to take in the situation. There was no path down the bank, and every one acquainted with the Mississippl River knows that its banks, in a natural state, do not vary at any great angle from the perpendicular. My horse put his fore feet over the bank without hesitation or urging, and, with his hind feet well under him, slid down the bank and trotted aboard the boat, twelve or fitteen feet away, over a single gang plank. I dismounted and went at once to the upper deck.

Our smokestack was riddled with bullets, but

Our smokestack was riddled with bullets, but boats, and but one of these was a solder. When I first wont on deck I entered the Captain's room, adjoining the pilot house, and thraw myself on a sofa. I did not keep that position a moment, but rose to go out on the deck to observe what was going on. I had scarcely left when a musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SHILOH. Those who have read the recent differing ac counts of the battle of Shiloh, including the General's own paper on the subject published not long ago, will be interested in this additional reference from its place in this volume:

Gen. Beauregard was next in rank to Johnston, and succeeded to the command, which he retained to the close of the battle and during the subsequent retreat on Corinth, as well as in the slege of that place. His tactles have been severely criticised by Confederate writers, but I do not believe his fallen chief could have done any better under the circumstances. Some of these critics claim that Shiloh was won when Johnston fell, and that if he had not fallen the army under me would have been annihilated or captured. Its defeated the Confederates at Shiloh. There, is little doubt that we should have been disgracefully beaten if all the shells and bullets fired by us had passed harmlessly over the enemy, and if all of theirs had taken effect. Commanding Generals are liable to be killed during engagements; and the fact that when he was shot Johnston was leading a brigade to induce it to make a charge which had been repeatedly ordered, is evidence that there was neither the universal demorshization on our side nor the unbounded confidence on theirs which has been claimed. There was, in fact, no hour during the day when I doubted the eventual defeat of the onemy, although I was disappointed that reënforcements so near at hand did not arrive at an earlier hour.

The description of the battle of Shiloh given by Col. William Preston Johnston is very graphic and well told. The reader will imagine that he can see at each blow struck a demorshized and broken mob of Federal soldiers, each blow sending the enemy, more demorshized and broken mob of Federal soldiers, each blow sending the enemy more demorshized does not stop to inquire why, with such Confederate troops fought well, and deserve commendation enough for their bravery and endurance on the 6th of April, without detracting from their antagonists, or claiming anything more than their due.

This is how the General describes his first meeting to the contest, and I see but little not long ago, will be interested in this addi-tional reference from its place in this volume:

This is how the General describes his first meeting with President Lincoln:

I had never met Mr. Lincoln until called to the capital to receive my commission as Lieutenant-General. I knew him, however, very well, and favorably, from the accounts given by officers under me at the West, who had known him all their lives. I had also read the remarkable course of debates between Lincoln and Douglas a few years before, when they were rival candidates for the United Stêtes Senate. I was then a resident of Missouri, and by no means a "Lincoln man" in that contest. But I recognized then his great ability.

In my first interview with Mr. Lincoln alone, he stated to me that he had never professed to be a military man, or to know how campaigns should be conducted, and never wanted to interfere in them, but that procrastination on the part of commanders, and the pressure of the people at the North, and of Congress, which like the poor. "he had always with him," had forced him into issuing his well-known series of "executive orders." He did not know but they were all wrong, and did not know but they were all wrong, and did not know but they were all wrong, and did not know but they were all wrong, and did not know but they had always with him. "had some of them were. All he wanted or had some of them were. All he wanted on him for all the assistance needed.

His PROMPTNESS AT A CENTRIAL TIME.

HIS PROMPTNESS AT A CRITICAL TIME.

This is Gen. Grant's account of how Chatta nooga was saved:
On the receipt of Mr. Dana's despatch Mr. Stanton sent for me. Finding that I was out, he became nervous and excited, inquiring of every person he met including guests of the

house, whether they knew where I was, and bidding them find me and send me to him at once. About II o'clock I returned to the hotel, and on my way, when near the house, every person mex was a measenger from the Secretary, apparently partaking of his impatience to see me. I hastened to the room of the Secretary, and found him pacing the floor rapidly, in about the garb Mr. Jefferson Davis was woaring subsequently when he was captured—a dressing gown, but without the shawl and sun bonnet. He showed me the despatch, saying that the retreat must be prevented. I immediately wrote an order assuming command of the military division of the Mississippi, and telegraphed him the order from Washington assigning to Thomas the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and to Thomas that he must hold Chattanooga at all hazards.

Finally, here is a funny story about Gen.

Finally, here is a funny story about Gen.

Bragg, which Gen, Grant tells in his characteristically short and simple way:

I have heard a story in the old army very characteristic of Bragg. On one occasion, when stationed at a post of several companies, commanded by a field officer, he was himself commanding one of the companies, and at the same time acting Post Quartermaster and Commissary, He was a First Lleutenant at the time, but his Captain was detached on other duty. As commander of the company, he made a requisition upon the Quartermaster—himself—for something he wanted. As Quartermaster, he declined to fill the requisition, and endorsed on the back of it his reason for so doing. As company commander he responded to this, urging that his requisition called for nothing but what he was entitled to, and that it was the duty of the Quartermaster to fill it. The Quartermaster still persisted that he was right. In this condition of affairs Bragg referred the whole matter to the commanding officer. The latter, when he saw the nature of the matter referred, exclaimed: "My God, Mr. Bragg, you have quarrelled with overy officer in the army, and now you are quarrelling with yourself." Long-street was an entitled different man.

103 GUNS FOR LUGAN.

The Powder Purchased with Field Marshal Haistend's Ten-cent Fund.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- This has been a great day for Black Jack. Field Marshal Halstead's ten-cent subscription fund arrived in time to buy powder for the crank who wanted rowed in Philadelphia, and the boom for 1888 was started at 8 o'clock this morning at the Virginia end of Long Bridge. Haistead's fund called for 103 guns, just as many as Logan got votes, and the first eighty-two had to be fired in Virginia, because the District Commissioners would give a permit for twentyone rounds only in the city. Then the
old twelve-pounder was hauled over to the
White lot for the rest of the noise, which was
satisfactorily accomplished. About the time
the last of the powder disappeared in smoke
Black Jack tripped smillingly up the White
House steps, said 'How' to the polite doorkeeper, and was ushered into the library, where
President Cleveland cordially greeted him. He
made only a brief call, and then filed over to
the Treasury Building, and was shown into
Secretary Manning's room without delay.
There he espied his old friend and enemy, Col.
William R. Morrison. They shook hands with
great fervor, and laughed and loked over incidents of the Senatorial contest.
Gen. Logan is in the best of health and spirits, and cannot conceal the gratification he
feels at the sontiment in favor of his nomination in 1888. He did not want the crank to fire
the cannon when he came to town, because he
feared it might make him appear in a ridiculous light. It is strongly hinted that he fears
the Cincinnati Greek-bearing gifts of gunpowder, and suspects the Field Marshal of being a
Blaine man who wants to put up a job on him. sioners would give a permit for twenty-

SURPRISED BY FALLING TREES. The Rude Awakening of a Man and his Wife -Unfortunate Mr. Tappan.

COCHECTON, N. Y., June 8.-When Peter Bilyar and his wife of Pfugerville, this county. went to bed on Friday night there were two large trees standing in the rear of their house. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning they were awakened by a great noise, and one of the trees came crashing through the roof and stretched across the room by the side of the bed where Mr. and Mrs. Bilyar were lying. The branches had been trimmed from the tree aimost to the top. The branches at the top louded against the other end of the house, which kept its place, holding the trunk at an angle that brought some of it above the bed. This was a fortunate circumstance for the occupants of the bed, for they had hardly time to move before the other tree crashed into the house, and fell diagonally across the ledged trunk of its predecessor. The second trunk came to a stop a few inches above Mr. Bilyar and his wife. The trees were blown down by a gale, Mr. and Mrs. Bilyar were buried beneath debris, but they did not receive a scratch.

While William Tappan of Thompson, in this county, was in the woods during the gale of the day before, a large hemicek tree was blown down. It struck a small chestnut, near which Tappan was standing. The chestnut broke off near the ground. The splintered end flew up and struck Tappan, brenking both of his jaws and knocking a hole in his skuil.

PART OF THE HOURS SELECTION.

PART OF THE HOUSE FELL OFF.

Astonished in the Night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, during the crash aroused the neighborhood, and the immates of the house were badly scarced but no gne was hurt. The bricks broke the railings of the area below, and feel all over the silewalk. As the street is a lowy one in the daytine, it is fortunate that the accident happened at night. The building is a four-story brick flat on the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and fhirty fourth street. The top of the wall was carried away for about thirty feet, as far down as the capsof the upper windows. The top flat was occupied by Charles F. Mayer. He moved his family out as soon as possible.

The building is farrly years old, and belongs to Mrs. Amelia Lifenthal of 72 West Piffieth street. Mr. Mayer says that it was pronounced unsele two years ago by the Building Department, and that a large girler and ron colourns were put in the drug storeon the first floor to strengthen it. The front wall was much out of plumb. crash aroused the neighborhood, and the inmates of the

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 .- An exhibition of an entirely new system of telegraphy was given here to-day. There were present, by invitation, a number of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, electricians, and representatives of the press. The most marvaious thing about the contrivance is that a single ordinary representatives of the press. The most mayasum thing about the contrivance is that a single ordinary telegraphic wire convoys the electric current and operates the receiving machine. In appearance the sending machine is very much like an ordinary type writer. The instrument has 42 keys, the letters of the alphabet, the numerals, and a few punctuation marks, and every stantly shown both upon that instrument and the receiver. Pressure upon any key caused a certain number of magnetic impulses to pass through the line. The number of these impulses of pass through the line. The number of these impulses of the for each letter, and they bring corresponding letters on the type wheel of the receiving instrument into such a position as to mark the impression on a piace of paper. Any person who can read can transmit and receive messages through it. It is as rapid as it is accurate, and all inseases by it being automatically princip, both at the point of transmission and that of reception, they can be received in the absence as well as in the presence of the receiver. The recording of messages at both points precludes all questions of the property of the such and type-printing telegraph. The inventor was Mr. George M. Hathaway, but Mr. Linville has done much to make the contrivance practical. The company controlling this system is known as the Hathaway-Linville.

CITY OF MEXICO. June 8, via Galveston.-The tral road, escorted him into the city this merning Chairman McKenzie delivared an address of welcome on behalf of the American colony. He said that, although a stranger, Gen. Jackson's reputation has preceded him, and convinced the Americans here that the honor of their country and the individual interests of american in this reputation will be prudently subserved. American in this reputation will be prudently subserved. Gen. Jackson was despix moved at the sentiments expressed. He replied, substantially, that every American here could rely upon his friendship, that his effort would be to subserve the best interests of his country and countrymen, and that he would earnessly seek to increase the good will between the two countries that God had joined together.

Retiring Minister Morgan, with many Americans, met the train at the depot in this city and secorted Gen. Jackson to the Hurbide Hotel, where he received the members of the colony. He has made a most favorable impression on everybody. Many floral tributes of welcome adorn his room. Chairman McKenzie delivered an address of welcome o

Sorakichi's Right Arm.

In Turn Hall, 67 Meserole street, Williamsnounced to contest for the best three in five falls. Tw were to be Graco Roman, one Japanese, and two catchas-catch-can. The victory was awarded to Abs amid
much commotion after he had won one fail at the
Graco-Roman and the Jap had won one in its own style.

In the third bout, which was a catch-sex-atch-can, the
men wrestled for fifteen minutes. For ten minutes Abs
wainly tried to turn the Jap, who was fist on his stomach, to his lock. Als finally pulled his opponent's right
arm around his (Sorakich's) neck, and gave him a prolonged tug, which lifted the Jap of from the floor, but
he roiled clear over as quick as a flash without touching
his shoulders, then jumped to his feet, and dropped into
a chair in the wings of the stage. He said his right arm
was badly injured by Abs's efforts to turn him, and that
he could not finish the match. The match was then de
clared in favor of Als. The whole affair was looked
out at the announcement of the referee's decision. were to be Graco Roman, one Japanese, and two catel

Suing for \$10,000 and Getting Nothing. Albion, June 8.-The suit instituted by Dr.

ALBION, June 6.—The suit institute by Dr.

B. F. Hogers of Shelby against the Medina Register, which
has been watched with much interest by the neopic of
this county, resulted to night in a wardlet for the disfendant. Dr. Rogers said the Register for liber in aliceing his suspicious connection with Mrs. Morse of Medina,
and lead his claim for damages at \$10,000.

GOOD AND HAPPY CHINAMEN.

THEY TAKE 600 LOVELY AMERICAN

GIBLS ON A MONSTER PICNIC.

A Grent Bay for Asia—Celestials Boss the Steamboat, Cut Out the White Men, Feed the Nice Girls, and Pay All the Bills, Gratitude is born in the heart of all good Chinamen, and politeness is the big end of heir moral law, and for days past all the Chinese laundrymen of New York and Brook-lyn who go to Sunday school and get free lessons in English have been eagerly anticipating the pleasure which they would soon confer upon their teachers by taking them on an excursion, filing them with all the good things is the delicate method which they have em-ployed for two years of showing their appreciation of the English language and Bible verses so patiently driven into them by their in-

structors, and yesterday was the appointed time for the third pienic. Early in the morning the steamboat Sirius, which was to carry the scholars and their teachers, cut through the sparkling water. She was radiant with flags and rivalling in gayety of appearance the crowd waiting at Pier 1. A thousand Chinamen were there, all arrayed in their smartest clothes, and so were

gayety of appearance the crowd waiting at Pier 1. A thousand Chinamen were there, all arrayed in their smartest clothes, and as wore five hundred pretty Caucas an girls, the pick and cream of the pretty Sunday school teachers of the finest churches. These nice girls were arrayed in clothing so wonderful and so gay that a crowd of roughs which had come to scoff remained to admire while two sleepy-eyed policemen husticd around as actively as though the Chinamen, in such company, were as good as Aldermen.

The Chinamen were in command. Chinamen with slik badges stood at the gangway and took tickets. Chinamen who spoke English stood on the wharf with hats and did the agreeable to the very nice girls. Eiderly Chinamen, with badges and spectacles, beamed on the young folks to whom they could not talk, and welcomed in the mother tongue new and bashful scholars. Chinamen bossed everything. They ordered around the two policemen; they bossed the Captain, squelched the odd hundred American men who had slipped in by virtue of their Sunday school connections, and ruled with a rod of iron a helpiess German band, which had to abandon its regular repertory to please a heathen faney, and could find no language in which to claim its ancient right of playing the same march always.

The crew of the Sirius, necustomed to all kinds of planic extravaganess, were roused from their listlessness by the anusual hugoness of the ice cream tanks which were dragged aboard. Colossai piles of cake, hundrods of pounds of candy, red and gold bunches of bananas, endless racks of pies, and two melodeons were brought in among other things, and then the Sirius whistled thrice in honor of its load and started away. The Chinamen waved laughing farewells to a few heathen who do not go to Sunday school and had attempted in vain to get aboard, stopped the boat to pick up more teachers and scholars at Jewell's Wharf, and then devoted their entire energies to having a great time.

A big flag was run up on the staff at the bow, and a thousand patriotic thro

more and more that they were gentlemen and brothers.

But mixed in with all this happiness was an element of sadness and dejection. The bootbacks who had embarked with the excursion roamed sadiy among the swarm of pattering, eloth-shod feet, or gazed disconsolately at the looking glass polish which had been carefully applied by every scholar who wore leather. The American Sunday school young men who hoped to be sought out as rare birds in the fleek found that they were not sought out, or even appreciated. The young ladies did not feel responsible for instructing them. When they approached a pretty teacher, they found a Chinese wall, three gentlemen deep, confronting them, and it grieved them to see all the sisterly glances intercepted by the wall.

they approached a presty teacher, they found a Chinese wall, three gentlemen deep, contronting them, and it grieved them to see all the sistorly glances intercepted by the wall.

The German band stole as far away from their Chinese rivals as they possibly could. It was in vain to tell them that those awful sounds were classical music before the first German band was born, or that those awful sounds were classical music before the first German band was born, or that those gongs and snakeskin filddies were in good repute before the Bible was written much less translated by Luther. They declared that it was wrong to get them on a boat where there was Chinese music and no beer, and they could not get away.

But these little drops of sorrow in the bucket of happiness did not affect the bucket, and the boat reached Roten Point Grove at noon, with more happy Chinamen aboard, with better reasons for being happy, than ever met in this country before. There, under shade trees, long tables were spread, more ice cream cans were opened, and the plenicking began all over again. A big restaurant afforded beer to the weary band, and chicken and rice, with other solid things, were administered by the scholars to their beautiful toachors. After dinner, while some teachers went bobbing over the waves in rowboats pulled by devoted Chinamen, others roamed along the beach for shells, and others wandered off into the fields arm in arm seeking wild flowers. A young Chinamen won honor and bright smiles by making three bull's-eres in succession at long range; another beat a Caucasian at bowling; another flow up in a scup higher than any one else, and all astonished the residents of that part of Connecticut utterly and entirely. Not the least gloom was cast by the work of the Shivation Army people, who had been around there, and had painted on all the rocks. You must repent or go to hell," because all the Chinamen were familiar with that sentiment. There were three little accidents: A Chinese lad hurt his back falling off a swing; a tram

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—First Race—1's miles. Buchanan first, Leman second, Boatman third. Time, 1.57%. Mutuals paid \$9.50; place, \$12.50. Second Race-Horse traders' stake, three-quarters of a mile. Ban Fox first, Blue Wing second, King of Norfolk third. Time, 1-16 . Mutuals paid \$28.50 on winner and

Third Race-Ellis Wainwright Stake, 14 miles. Koset-

Third Race-Ellis Wainwright Stake, 1½ miles. Koscinsho first, Isaac Murphy second, Swiney third. Time. 2:10½, Mituals paid \$22.100 on the winner.
Fourth Isace-Selling purer: heats three-quarters of a mile. First heat, Dulley Gaks first, Reckuk second, Remise. First heat, Dulley Gaks first, Reckuk second, Remise. First heat of the Selling purer. In the first heat of this race, in Quality Time, 1:50°, Time teat, May Hamilton first, Dudley Gaks second. Time, 1:20°, Mutuals paid \$27°.

In the first heat of this race, in going around the turn at the mouth of the chute, Al Robertson, ridden by Barnes, was crowded against the inside rail, and a projecting rail struck him in the fore shoulder, splintering the whole shoulder blade, breaking his leg, and totally disabling him, so that he had to be shot.
Fifth Race-Selling; one mile and a quarter. Hazarus first, Tangatuerer second, Whingig third. Hime, 2:11.

The Brighton Beach races were postponed yesterday afternoon on the ground that the heavy rain, which occurred early in the morning, had made the track heavy and dangerous to horses. Last season, when pool selling was allowed there, the racce were run through mud and rain.

No Sale at Mrs. Parnell's Residence. BORDENTOWN. June 8.—There was no sale at irs. Parnell's home. "Irouside." 10-day. The claim ad doubtless been settled as the Shariff did not appear.

Mr. John T. Raymond and "In Chancery" a the Madison Square Theatre. There is comicality in the idea of a man who, having last his memory through the shock of a railroad accident, and seeing a large reward offered for him, concludes that he is a criminal. The conceit is rather ingeniously treated by Mr. A. W. Pinero in "In Chancery," a play favored by London audiences, and lightly presented last evening at the Madison

not bear comparison with Gilbert's achieve-

ments in the same sort of eccentric comedy.

mot bear comparison with Gilbert's achievements in the same sort of eccentric comedy. Indeed, Pinero's piece is in itself quite farcical, and could only be made to seem something better by remarkable excellence in the actors employed in its presentation.

Mr. John T. Raymond is the play's Montagu Joliffe, who fondly trusts that his forgetten offence was daringly wicked enough to distinguish him above ordinary malefactors, but is, nevertheless, deslighted when he becomes mistakenly convinced that the exploit was that of running away with a pretty ward in chancery. Whoever expects Mr. Raymond to make an Englishman of the character, or to be essentially anything else than Col. Sellers, is bound to be disappointed, for there is little versatility in this comedian's drollery. His English intonation is intermittent, but while in use is exactly like that of the curate in "The Private Secretary." His abject fright and hopeless perplexity during his brisk succession of adventures, too, are so similar to those of the harassed person of the piece recently on the Madison Square stage that the new presentation will be apt to strike people as a somewhat weakened repetition of the other. For Mr. Raymond it may be said, however, that his Joidfe is a more possible individual, not decendent upon a catch phrase nor lowered at any point into buffonery; and he well deserves to be heartly laughed at, as he was by his first audience.

The company which acts with Mr. Raymond is not sufficiently good to help him much in the merriment, nor so bad as to mar it. None of the winter employees of the house is in it. A young son of the late Mr. Schera makes a crude promise, as an eloping bridegroom disguised as his wife's flunky, of some time succeeding to his father's fame, but is not at present equal to his task. Mr. T. H. Gienny is conventionally good as an irascible Irishman, and Mr. C. P. Flockton deserves about the same measure of praise as the familiar London(detective.)

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Chicago gained a point in the pennant race from adding to its score. The Chicago team had to put in Williamson to pitch, and, as Boyle pitched on the other side and was better supported, the contest was close. Ten innings were played, and Chicago worldy S to S. Ten innings were played, and Chicago wonfby 8 to 8.

At Providence yesterday the home team had the greatest difficulty in winning against Philadelphia by 1 to 0, though they had Radbourne in the box. Ferguson pitches for the Phillies, and did his work well.

At Buffalo yesterday the visiting team from Detroit defeated the home team by 11 to 5. The plichers were tested and Serad.

In the American areas yesterday all four of the Western teams scored victories in this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Cincinnati, with Montjoy in the box, defeated Baltimore by 6 to 5, Henderson pitching for the home team. At Philadelphia the 8t. Louis and Athlelot teams had a sligging match, which 8t. Louis won by 14 to 11. The pitchers were Fouts and Lovett.

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 0: Louisville, 3.

In Brooklyn the game with the Pittsburghs was played under the new rule, which admits of the overthrow, and Morris went in solely for speed, and aimost broke up his fine catcher. The liroklyn team, with their daily habit of practising fungo batting, could do nothing but sing at the swift pitching, and Swartwood and McCleilan were the only batsmen who made base hits. The result was the 'litaburgh won by 2 to 9 in runs. I to 9 in earned the home team by 4 to 9 in delding server, leaving the Scote:

SCOTE:

SCOTE:

BLOSGLYN.

B. 18. FO. A. S.

McCleilan 34 b.0 1 1 0 1 Smith, 26 b... 0 1 6 4 1 Pinchney, 24 b.0 0 3 2 2 Whitney, s. s. 0 1 2 0 0 Cassidy, r. f. 0 0 1 0 0 Wuller, l. f. 0 1 0 0 Smith, s. s. 0 0 3 4 0 Kuchne, 31 b.1 1 0 0 0 Smith, s. s. 0 0 3 4 0 Kuchne, 31 b.1 1 0 0 0 Smith, s. s. 0 0 3 4 0 Kuchne, 31 b.1 1 0 0 0 Swartwood, l.f. 1 2 0 0 Vicids, let b. 1 110 0 0 Swartwood, l.f. 1 2 0 0 Vicids, let b. 1 110 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 31 b.1 1 0 0 0 Swartwood, l.f. 1 2 0 0 Vicids, let b. 1 110 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 32 b.1 1 0 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 32 b.1 1 0 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 32 b.1 1 0 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 32 b.1 1 0 0 0 Hayes, c. 0 0 1 3 0 Kuchne, 32 7 27 10 0 Totals ... 0 2 24 13 7 Totals ... 2 7 27 16 9

a Trenton.

Literator beat Norfolk at Lancaster yesterday by 5 to 3 to 5 to 1.

Literator beat Norfolk at Lancaster yesterday by 5 to 4 to 1.

The Springfield, Ohio, and Cleveland Clubs will both dishand this week. The former is \$500 in debt to its players.

The Pittsburgh team, before they left home, had taken in \$10.000 gains at 10 to 1.

Buffallo's share of the receipts in their four games at Philadelphia yielded them over \$3,000.

The Newark nine defeated the Nationals at Newark yesterday by \$10.4. Hickman pitched for the Newarks yesterday by \$10.4. Hickman pitched for the Newark yesterday by \$10.4. Hickman pitched for the Newark present of the Nationals.

The minel for the Nationals.

The instruction of the Nationals will play the Metropolitians at the Polog rounds to day.

The instruction defeated the bachelors of Smeetzen, Pembroke £ Co. at the Manhattan College grounds by \$30 to 33 on hast Saturday.

McCormick, the Providence pitcher, was in Paterson yesterday and was trying to excuse his failure to be effective in the box by antirbuting it to the new rule. He says that both feet have to be kept on the ground, when, in fact, it is only the forward foot that has to be kept immoved until the ball leaves the pitcher's hand.

In the games on the Long Island Hase Ball grounds for the ground of the games of the scores were made: \$\$kelly, \$12 and \$\$hand.

In the games of the Scores were made: \$\$kelly, \$12 and \$\$hand.

As the hand of the scores were made: \$\$kelly, \$12 and \$\$hand.

As the hand of the scores were made: \$\$kelly, \$12 and \$\$hand.

As the hand is all years a challenge to play his Capital Prize base ball nine against any nine formed from the members of the attrictal companies playing in the city, the proceeds to be given to the Bartholdi fund. Lancaster beat Norfolk at Lancaster yesterday by

CLEVELAND, June 8.—One thousand people gamered to witness a game between the disbanded Cleveland and the Kanras City teams yesterday. At the end of the second inning the police interfered, and the formed the players that if the game was continued all would be arrested. The game was then stopped.

The New York Cricket Club.

The New York Cricket Club opened its sea-on resterday on the Club grounds at Tremont. A match between elevens selected from the members of the club was played, and showed two strong and good feams. No matches with other clubs have yet been def-initely arranged. R. A. Baron has been elected Presi-dent and J. Shortail Captain for the current year.

Middle States Teanle Tournament.

The St. George's Cricket Club will hold a lawn tennis tournament for the spring championship of the Middle States, open to all comers, for both singles

Court Calendare this Day.

Percent. Nos. 1855, 1029, 1030, 075, 1635, 1230, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1032, 2235, 1038, 1039, 2235, 1038, 1039, 2235, 1038, 1039, 2235, 1038, 1039, 2235, 1038, 1039,

Base Ball Pele Grounds To-day.

MILLIONS IN THE FIGHT.

ATTACKING PANDERBILT'S BIG SOUTH BRN RAILBOAD SYNDICATE

Every Ten-millionaire in the Country Said to be Involved-Pininis Bagaley, who Subscribed \$1,100,000, Saye the Banks have Persecuted him Since he Began to Kick. Ralph Bagaley's suit in the Superior Court

against William E. Vanderbilt and others, to wind up the affairs of the South Pennsylvania Railroad syndicate, and for the distribution of its property, was before Chief Judge Sedgwick yesterday, upon a motion by the plaintiff for an injunction and a receiver.

Edward C. James stated the plaintiff's case

to be, that in the spring of 1883, about thirty gentlemen, including William H. Vanderbilt. W. K. Vanderbiit, William C. Whitney, Stephen B. Eikins, D. O. Mills, Andrew Carnegle, John D. Rockefeller, Charles Berle, James W. Fellows, as executor of the estate of Augustus Schell, and Abram S. Hewitt, entered into a written contract whereby, in various amounts, they subscribed \$15,000,000 to acquire the property of what was then known as the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had had some surveys made, and had outstanding 7,960 shares of stock, amounting to \$398,000. The purpose was to complete that railroad to the west bank of the Youghlogheny River. A committee of five of the subscribers-W. R. Vanderbitt, H. McK. Twombley, Franklin

B. Gowen, David Hostetter, and Henry F. Dimock-were appointed. They made four calls of five per cent, each upon the amount of which Mr. Dagaley, whose subscription was

the subscription, being a total of \$3,000.000, of which Mr. Bagaley, whose subscription was \$1,100.000, paid \$220.000. On Dec. 16 last all the members of the syndicate except Mr. Bagaley agreed to a modification of their agreement, so that the subscribers were not to receive their share of the \$20,000.000 of stock and \$20,000.000 of bonds which the railroad company was to issue until fifty per cent., instead of twenty per cent. of their subscription had been paid. Then the committee made a fifth call upon the subscribers for two per cent., and all made payment except Mr. Bagaley, and thus \$278,000 more was raised.

The committee were to use \$500,000 to secure the then outstanding property of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and then they entered into a contract with the American Construction Company, a New Jersey corporation of which the only stockholders were deerge H. Kent and Charles A. Pool of New York city and E. L. Rogers of New Jersey, to construct the road, upon the basis of \$20,000.000 of stock and \$20,000.000 of bonds.

The committee, under the agreement, were to receive from the construction company for each \$1,000 advanced \$1,000 of bonds and \$1,000 of stock.

The plaintiff alleges that this contract with the construction company is in contravention of a provision of the Pennsylvania State Constitution, that "no corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void," because all of the \$40,000,000 received by the construction company, in excess of \$15,000,000, is a fictitious increase of stock and indebtedness. The plaintiff charges also that the committee made advances of \$2,500,000 of the subscription moneys to the construction company on promissory notes, in violation of the sqreement, without receiving any bonds or stock, none having been issued. Mr. Bagaley, when the

adding:

All I have to say at this time with regard to the mater is, unless your proceedings are withdrawn forthwith. I can only promise to return the compliment by reciprocating whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself.

presents itself.

Judge Sedgwick remarked that that was a
foolish letter. Mr. Bagaley in his affidavit asserts further that after he began this suit the
committee, acting through Mr. Hostetter and
others.

force this deponent into insolvency and would compete the competence of the committee are men of wealth and control many financial institutions, and have endeavored to force him to withdraw the action by financial pressure upon him, and upon those with whom he is associated in business. His business enterprises, he says, are very large, involving millions of dollars annually, and he is competied to deal with and through these moneyed institutions. He asserts that the committee will do everything, pending the action, to defeat its object, and render an injunction and receiver of no effect. Judge Sedgwick refused to grant an injunction before the full hearing, which he sot down for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

It was stated on behalf of Mr. Bagaley yesterday that the action was intended to forestall an attempt by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, with Pennsylvania associates, to squeeze out certain bencholeders; that Mr. Vanderbilt had got control of the committee by having his son, his son-in-law, and Mr. Dimock, his business manager, anyoined as three of the five members; that Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europo to negotiate the bonds in bulk, first getting the other members of the syndicate to agree to make the market at the price he received; that the New York parties were willing before that he was the were the other members of the syndicate to agree to make the market at the price he received; that the New York parties were willing before that the New York parties were willing before that he was the were will and competitive and firm; 7:30c. for Becamber, 12:20 for October, 30:20c. 10:30c., 20:30c. and for the summer months to 30:20c., on the speci, with the for the summer months to 30:20c., and for the summer months readed to 30:20c., and for the summer months to 30:20c., on the speci, with hids for the summer months to 30:20c., on the speci, with hids for the summer months to 30:20c., on the speci, with hids for the summer months to 30:20c., on the speci, with hids for the summer months to 30:20c., on the special store car

the bonds in bulk, first getting the other members of the syndicate to agree to make the market at the price he received; that the New York parties were willing before that to wait until half the subscription was paid before they received the bonds and stock, but that after this proceeding the money was tendered and the stock and bonds were demanded, and refused, and this action was begun. On the same day Mr. Vanderbilt started to return. This road is one of the link in connection with the Nickel Plate, forming a continuous line to the West from the Baltimore and Ohio road, thus making a grand trunk line from the Atlantic scaboard westward. What Mr. Bagaley kicks most against is that all these moneys are lent to the construction company, which has an actual capital of but \$2,000, and is composed of two of Mr. Vanderbilt's clerks and his broker. Every man in the United States, this side of the Mississippi worth \$10,000,000, is involved in this suit, and none of the parties to it, except three who are dummies, is worth less than a million.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL New York Stock Exchange-Sales June 8. 15 U. S. 4a, C. 122%

BAILBOOD ARD OFFIES SONDS IN SI, 9710

3 Alb. A Sus. 2d. 162%
11 Alb. A Sus. 2d. 162%
10 Am Dock & Into. 83
0 Atch A U. Ist. 93%
7 C. H. A U. Ist. 93%
7 C. H. A U. Ist. 93%
7 C. H. A U. Ist. 93%
15 C. B & U. T. 126%
16 C. B & U. T. 126%
17 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
18 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
19 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
10 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
11 Den. A E. Ill. 150%
12 Den. A E. Ill. 150%
13 Den. A E. Ill. 150%
14 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
15 T. T. T. T. 150%
16 Den. A E. Ill. 1st con 68
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10 Gal. H. J. S. 150%
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11 Den. A E. Ill. 150%
12 Den. A E. Ill. 150%
13 H. A Tex. Con 1. 177%
15 H. A GL. N. 1st. 105
15 H. A. T. T. S. 100%
13 Int. A GL. N. 1st. 105
16 Kan. P. Con 1. 127%
16 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
17 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
18 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
18 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
18 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
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14 Kan. A T. Con 1. 107%
15 L. A. W. H. Con 1. 107%
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11 Kan

15 Mor. & Essex Con. 1253 (4125); 150 Weak St. 5a. 1352 (212); 150 Weak St

Closing prices compare with those of day as follows:
 day as follows:
 June 8.
 June 9.
 June 9.
 June 8.
 June 8.
 June 9.
 June 8.
 June 9.
 June 9.

Government bonds fairly active and strong. Railway bonds rather quiet, and prices, as a rule, firm. There were no material changes in

Sterling exchange dull. Posted asking rates unchanged at \$4.87 for long bills and \$4.88 for demand.

for demand.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$640,862; customs, \$514,350; national bank notes for redemption, \$494,000.

The usual semi-annual dividend of 4 R cent, on the stock of the New York and Harlem Rail-road Company will be paid July 1 by the New York Central Railroad Company, lessee. Earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Haiirond for the month of Auril, \$235.850; for April, 1884, \$287.885; from Jan. 1, 1885, \$1,007.151; in 1884, \$1,191.013.

The gross earnings of the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway for May were \$239,384—an increase of \$17,811. In London consols closed at 99 11-16. The amount of buillon gone into the Bank of Eng-land on balance to-day is £41,000. Paris ad-vices quote 3 T cents at \$2.15, and exchange on London, 25.21.

New York Markets.

Vices Quote 3 W cents at \$2.15, and exchange on London, 25.21.

New Yerk Markets

Monday, June 8.—Flour and further declined, active atteady prices.

Corrox—Futures opened lower and further declined, active atteady prices.

Corrox—Futures opened lower and further declined, under the duil foreign advices and in proved crop acaccounts, but partially recovered, an a demand to cover accounts, but partially recovered, an a demand to cover contracts, closing steady at 10.26, for June, 10.00c, for December, 10.07c, for August, 10.46c, for September, 10.17c, for October, 10.00c, for November, 10.05c, for December, 10.14c, for January, 10.24c, for February, and 10.38c, for March; sales 40.00 bales. Spots were 1.18c, lower and more active for export; induling uplands, 10.11-16c.

Reccipits at the ports, 10.02 bales.

Grain—Wheat futures were moderately active, and, through speculative manipulation, closing dearer; sales and through speculative manipulation, closing dearer; sales 40.00 bales, 10.00 bales, 10.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises..... 28 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon rises... 2 07 HIGH WATER-THIS DAT. Sandy Hook. 4 40 | Gov. Island. 5 20 | Hell Gate ... 7 10

Arrived-Mo-par, June 8, Arrived.—Mor Dat. June 8.

Sa Ethiopia, Wilson, Glargow May 27.

Sa Britannia, Paragala, Marsellies May 10.

Sa Saratoga, McIntosh, Havania.

Sa Trinacria, Mitchell, Genos April 28.

Na Coronet, Caines, Messina May 10.

Sa El Paso, Quick, New Orleans.

Sa State of Texas, Risk, Brunswick, Ga.

Sa Commonwealth, Van Kirk, Philadelphia.

Bark Papa Giacutto, Matarazzo, Scala Nova.

ARRIVED 607.

Sa City of Berlin, From New York, at Livern

Rs City of Berlin, from New York, at Liverpool. Ss Werra, from New York, at Southampton Sunday. Bs Columbia, from New York, at Glasgow.

Business Notices.

Summer Derbys. - Newsst colors, feather weight, \$1.80 to \$2.90; worth \$3 to \$4. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt \$4. Fawn and Pearl High Hars, \$2.90 to \$8.90, orth \$5 and \$0. KENNEDY'S, 20 Cortlandt st.

MARRIED.

ENTZ-BRYAN.—On June 4, at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, by the Rev. Albert S. Holl, assisted by the Rev. Albert S. Holl, assisted by the Rev. Albert B. Wather, Caroline Crocker, daughter of Poliver, or Yesderick Adopting Entz, all of this eight S. JENKINS-SKINERE—Od June 4, at the residence of the tritle's parenta, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. James Haughton. Charles L. Jenkins to lasheds, daughter of George B. Skinter.

LEE-BICKS—AL St. Pater's, Brooklyn, June 6, by the rector, the Rev. C. A. Tibbals, Lina, daughter of A. Jilicks, to Frank A. Lee, all of Brooklyn, June 3, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parenta, Hrooklyn, B. D., by the Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., Stanley H. Lownles of Norwalk, Conn., to Addis L. McKay, daughter of John McKay.

McDONALD—BLAISYER.—May 17, at St. Mary's, Church, Jersey City, by the Nev. Father Carroll, Capt. D. W. McDonald to Lorinda Gertrude, daughter of Harman Blaisyer. No cards.

DAVISON -On Sunday, June 7, at the residence of Robert Andrews, Alexander Davison, aged 52 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Cuivary Chapel, 224 st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, June 10, at 20 clock. at. between 2d and 3d avs. on Wednesday, June 10, at 20 clock.

MENNINGER—On June 8, at Catakill, Rumms Frances, wife of Dr. is J. Menninger.

Funeral (private) from her late residence, 220 Jay st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday neat, at 2 P. M.

Please omit flowers.

BYAN—Peter Paul, closes son of Peter and Mary Anne Ryan, in his 12th year.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 475 2d av., Wednesday, June 10, at 2 P. M.

STONE—At Murristown, N. J. on Priday, June 5, Horses B. Stone.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Redeemer on Tuesday, June 9, at 20 clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Redeemer on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o clock
STANCHIFFE.—On Saturday June 6, after a linger ing fliness, at his residence, 427 West Soth et. Noah A., beloved husband of barre J. Stancome, in the dist year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late randome, 427 West Soth et., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, thence to st. Michael's Church. Intermedian Calvary Cemeiary.

Special Hotices.

REED & CARARICK'S SOBIL M. REVPO-CHLORITE—Recommended by the Public Health Asso-ciation as superior and least expensive of all disinfect-ants and germicides. Tholera, Diphtneria, Fevers, Ma-laria, Ad., prevanted by its use. Said everywhere, Send for pamphiet: REED & CARARICK, B2 Fullon at., N. V. A.OANN MADE ON PURSITURE IN UNE, without removal from house; also mans on malaries; no delay 132 Nassau at, room 22, Vanderbill Building. COSTA Nº EXTERMENT TO HER kills bed-bugs roaches rats, mice lice infallule, not polsonous, 400 Broome st. MEN'S fine clothing, equal to custom made, at half the cost, open Saturday nights. 44 Yeary et. up stairs.

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